

**NOTICE!**

THIS PAPER NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THE LARGE COLORED  
SUPPLEMENT "BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO."

# ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

Vol. I—No. 3.  
Copyright, by FRANK TROSTLE,  
No. 25 West 26th Street.

NEW YORK, July, 1898.

[Price 10 Cents. \$1.00 per Year.  
50c. for 3 Months.  
Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office.



ADMIRAL CERVERA BEING RECEIVED ON BOARD THE IOWA BY CAPT. R. D. EVANS.

THE CREW OF THE IOWA CROWDED AFT OVER THE TURRETS, HALF NAKED AND BLACK WITH POWDER, AS CERVERA STEPPED OVER THE SIDE, BAREHEADED, OVER HIS UNDERSHIRT HE WORE A THIN SUIT OF FLANNEL BORROWED FROM LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT, OF THE OLOUCESTER. THE CREW CHEERED VOCIFEROUSLY.

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1898.

Ten Cents Per Copy. One Copy Six Months 50 Cents.

One Copy One Year \$1.00.

FRANK TOUSEY, Publisher, - 29 West 26th St., New York.

## THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

## A CONDENSED HISTORY

—OF THE—

## WAR IN CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

—FROM THE—

## DECLARATION TO THE PRESENT TIME

—INCLUDING—

## The Destruction of the Spanish Fleet

—AND THE—

## BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The present war between the United States and Spain began on April 21, 1898, Spain having refused to receive the ultimatum of President McKinley, and instead, giving Minister Woolsey his passports, thereby declaring war against the United States by sea. On April 22, the United States began at once to prosecute the war in earnest, taking the initiative at the start. A blockade of the northern coast of Cuba was ordered and has since been strictly maintained, despite the sniping from land and sea. Various attempts to force the blockade, both from without and within, have failed, and it is as effective to-day as it was the first day of the war. The first gun was fired on April 27, when the steamer *Belle Yarrow*, plying between New York and Havana, with a cargo of lumber, attempted to run the blockade of Havana and was captured by the gun-boat *Norfolk*.

On May 1, 1898, Commodore George Dewey, now Rear Admiral, in command of the Asiatic Squadron, attacked the Spanish fleet at the harbor of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, and totally destroyed it after a fight lasting several hours. The Spanish fleet consisted of the *Vizcaya*, *Roxas*, *Christina*, *Mindanao*, *Lea*, *de Cobo*, *Dos Andes* de Ulloa, *Don Juan de Austria*, and others. The American vessels engaged being the *Olympic*, *Flagship*, and the *Boston*, *Baltimore*, *Peter*, and *Admiral*. This great victory not only gave renewed confidence to the United States, but put it on the whole of Europe that the United States had the power that they were ready to proclaim on. Still greater victories were to follow, however, which were not only to show the efficiency of our gunners, but to demonstrate that the modern ships in use by the United States are the most effective in the world, and already several European powers have begun to model their new vessels upon the best of ours.

After the battle of Manila, Spain began to see the necessity of doing something, and a strong fleet consisting of several of her most powerful war vessels, comprising the *Vizcaya*, *Catania*, *Color*, *Alemania*, *Osprey*, and *Isla de Leon* were sent to the Atlantic to meet for the catastrophe of forcing the blockade, securing our ships and laying waste our coast line. Admiral Cervera, who was in command, appeared to devote most of his energies to sinking our ships instead of expelling them in combat, and spent most of his time in calling at various Caribbean ports where he could obtain information concerning our movements and take in supplies, the latter being badly needed. In this manner he kept Admiral Sampson, who was at the time gazing what he would do and where he would proceed next, until at last, in the latter part of May, he was located at the harbor of Santiago, on the southern side of the Island of Cuba.

Sampson and Schley at once joined their forces and guarded the mouth of the harbor, which was extremely narrow, only one vessel being able to pass out at once. Meantime, there had been some vigorous fighting off Porto Rico, the batteries and forts at San Juan having been demolished by Sampson's fleet on May 12, but as the capture of Cervera's fleet on the 1st and the subjection of Santiago was of

greater importance, the movement against Porto Rico was for a time suspended.

The Spanish fleet, being safe in the harbor of Santiago, the next step was to prevent its escape, and on the morning of June 3 the attempt was made, and although the harbor was not completely blocked, it was so nearly closed as to make an egress through it into the open ocean difficult if not impossible. An unsuccessful attempt was made by Lieutenant Edward E. Hart, the naval attaché to the American Legation or the New York, to cut the *Merrimac* out of the mouth of the harbor, and under the heavy fire of the Spanish fort, succeeded in sinking her almost directly across the channel. Lieutenant Hobson and his crew managed to ram a raft and reached the shore in safety and were captured by the enemy, being treated as prisoners of war on account of the daring bravery of their deed. They were subsequently exchanged for Spanish prisoners taken during the assault on Santiago.

On June 4, the Spaniards made by land and water a bold attack on Santiago to cooperate with the *Almeria* and *Osprey* to sweep the ships under command of Sampson and Seelye in the harbor of Santiago. A fierce fighting was made at Guanabacoa, and a fierce engagement took place between the combined Americans and Cuban forces and the Spanish troops, but although the latter were greatly in excess of their foes, they were repelled with immense loss. Another landing was made at Baquio, where sixteen thousand troops were put on shore without the loss of a single life. The Spaniards entered the village, which is a little distance from the storage of the same name where our troops landed, and set fire to a portion of the town, including the magazines of the garrison, two of which were blown up. West of Baquio village the railroad residence and repair shops were set on fire and destroyed. They contained several locomotives.

At the transports near the long breakwater at Baquio, an upgrade the ships of the fleet opened a heavy fire upon the village of Jarama, about six miles west of Baquio. This morning on the part of the warships was directed to drive the stragglers of the Spanish from the transports, and it was successful. The西班牙 fleet was soon driven about 10 a.m. to the cranes New Orleans, and the gun-boats accompanying the transport ships opened fire, clearing the shore in front of them for the coming of the soldiers.

A few moments later the converted *Lapu* and the steam launch of the *Seal*, towing long lines of boats, were alongside the transports, and the men were swarming into them. Each man carried three days' rations, two boxes of ammunition for his rifle and a sieved tent. The force was to fit up fighting trim. Presently, but without confusion, the men to the boats were made, and the first of the marching army was on its way to the shore.

There was some difficulty in passing through the surf, but the men succeeded after the wrecks went serious mishap, and, forming shore, went quickly forward, making room for those behind them.

Throughout the hauling the convolving gunboats kept up an incessant fire upon the hills and wooded places where the enemy might be lurking, but there was no answering fusillade,

the leading was unopposed without the loss of a man, and the only person seriously injured was a Cuban in the hills, who was wounded by the bursting of an American shell.

On June 24, there was an engagement at Aguilares between the Spanish forces and a detachment sent from Baquio. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, technically known as the First Volunteer Cavalry, were in the fight, and displayed the greatest bravery. Troops under command of General Vane were sent out in advance. The Rough Riders were repulsed, and General Vane was severely wounded at every point. Their outposts were driven back, and the Spanish forces were reinforcements were demolished, and lost by such the American forces advanced.

On July 3 an event occurred which seemed to foreshadow the end of the war. The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Cervera, attempted to escape from Santiago Harbor, and was entirely destroyed.

At 8:40 o'clock the watchful eyes of the men on the American vessels blockading Santiago saw the torpedo-boat destroyers *Forrester* and *Petrel* coming out of the mouth of the harbor. Close behind them followed the first-class armored cruiser *Almeria* and *Seal*, *Vicente*, *Infanta Maria Teresa* and *Centurion* (Continued).

Immediately after leaving the harbor the armored vessels turned westward and proceeded at a high rate of speed, while the torpedo-boats made straight for the Brooklyn, *Commodore Schley*'s flagship.

The Spanish ships were all striped down, and their hulls had a shabby, weather-beaten look which seemed to indicate that little attention had been given to appearances during their long imprisonment in Santiago Harbor.

As the torpedo-boats destroyed started for the Brooklyn the converted yacht *Glenmore* came up from the rear, and the *Seal* little boat, firing upon them as she advanced.

Meanwhile the *Texas*, *Iowa*, *Oregon*, *Indiana* and *Brooklyn* were at hot pursuit of the big Spanish ships.

The *Vicente* and *Infanta Maria Teresa* were hit repeatedly, but continued to fire and run.

In a short time the *Almeria* exploded, instead of holding her course, put her helm up and headed in for the beach, her commander having apparently concluded that it was impossible for him to escape, and that he would destroy his vessel before letting the Americans capture him. She was run ashore at a point about eight miles east of Santiago.

The *Infanta Maria Teresa* followed the *Almeria* and the *Texas* up to a point for two hours, and then, when the *Seal* was also blowing up almost as soon as she grounded, the *Almeria* followed the *Texas* was then directed to the *Color*.

She was the fastest vessel of the Spanish Squadron, and would probably have escaped if it had been a question of speed alone. But her pursuers were constantly pursuing her with solid shot and shell, and the fatal game up despite the effort to get away. She was grounded at a point some sixty miles west of Santiago. She was the only one of the Spanish fleet that lowered her colors, which caused her to be captured.

During the whole engagement the firing was very heavy. The firing by the Spanish vessels was very poor, and none of the American ships was injured. One man aboard the *Brooklyn* was killed by an exploding shell.

Three hundred prisoners were captured on the *Almeria*, including Admiral Cervera, who was on the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, and the members of his staff. He and his captains were taken as bound in a small boat. The wounded prisoners were also taken aboard the *Glenmore*. The slaughter on the torpedo-boats and gunboats had been frightful.

As Admiral Cervera was aboard the *Glenmore*, Captain Wainwright went to the seal and congratulated him upon having made a most gallant fight. He placed his private cabin at the admiral's disposal, and he and his staff retired there. While Captain Wainwright was talking to the admiral the latter went. The crew of the *Glenmore* dressed the wounds of the Spaniards and prepared food for them. They were half starved.

The ease with which the Americans won the fight with Admiral Cervera's Squadron was not due to strength of numbers. They fought the enemy ship for ship. Cervera had steadily walked until the blockade was weakest. He had the *Almeria* and the *Seal* to the rear; the *Color* was ahead of the *Texas*, and that one of the battle ships had gone to Guanabacoa for coal.

Captain Estate, of the *Vicente*, said that they thought it was the  *Oregon* which had left for coal. They knew that they could capture the *Massachusetts* or the *Indiana*, the

On June 25, Sevilla, within sight of Santiago, was taken by General Chaffee, and the triumphant march of the American army of invasion was continued, the advance on Santiago being in three columns by way of Alarcos, Fuentel and Jaranga, backed by long-range to force the Spanish positions.

The three lines joined at 3 a.m., and the end of Jane and the first of July witnessed some of the heaviest fighting of the war. The fleets joined with the army and the enemy was beaten at every point. Their outposts were driven back, and the Spanish forces were annihilated, and lost by such the American forces advanced.

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READY TO FIRE.

View on Stern Deck of the United States Torpedo Boat Destroyer "Hist."



CREW OF THE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER "HIST."

(Formerly the Yacht "Thespa.")



The 71st Regiment, New York Volunteers, Encamped in Cuba.



A CAMP KITCHEN.  
(Co. K, 39th Regiment, Michigan Volunteers.)



THE "TEXAS" IN A FIGHT.

Our Battle Ship Silencing the Socoapa Battery at Santiago, June 23, 1898.



Photo by E. Muller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES BATTLE SHIP "INDIANA."

(Forward View of Main Deck.)



Photo by E. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## UNITED STATES PROTECTED CRUISER "NEW ORLEANS."

(Formerly the "Amazonas" of the Brazilian Navy.)

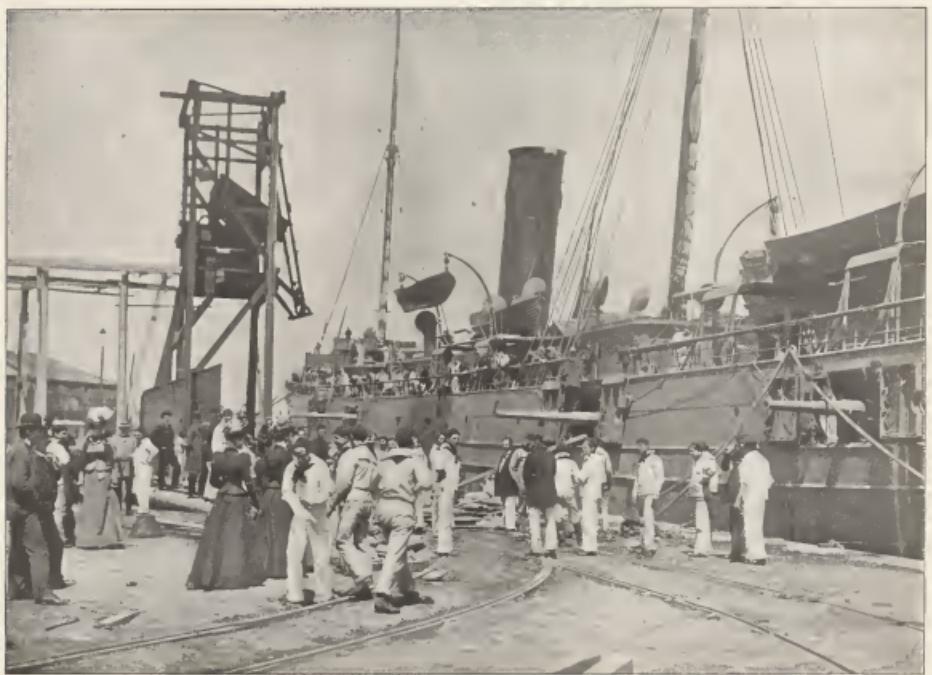


Photo by E. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## The United States Cruiser "Yankee" Getting Ready to Leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.



FORCING THE ENEMY'S LINES.

The Rough Riders and the Gallant Seventy-First New York Volunteers Attacking the Spanish Outposts at Santiago.



Photo by E. M. Strode, Boston, Mass.  
COMMANDER COLE OF THE NEW CRUISER "TOPEKA."  
(Formerly "The Dagmar.")



SOME OF UNCLE SAM'S TARS.  
(Full Crew of Sailors of the "Topeka.")



BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

W. H. Chase

AMERICAN LITHO. CO. 349-355 BROAD ST. N.Y.





MARINES ON THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "TOPEKA."



SWABBING OUT THE GUNS—VIEW ON THE MONITOR "NAHANT."



FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

(United States Hospital Ship "Solace.")



THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL SHIP "SOLACE."

(View of Promenade Deck.)



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL SHIP "SOLACE."  
(Section of Ward Room.)



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL SHIP "SOLACE."  
(Operating Room.)



READY TO GO DOWN.

Mr. John P. Holland, Designer and Inventor of the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat, Going Below.



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT DIVING.



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT AT FULL SPEED UNDER WATER.



ONE OF THE BRAVEST DEEDS IN HISTORY.

The Sinking of the Collier "Merrimac" at the Mouth of Santiago Harbor, by Lieutenant Hobson, on the Morning of June 8, 1898.

